

Spying to Go On Around the Globe

Most Activities Will Continue
Despite Limits Placed on
Air Reconnaissance

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's decision to discontinue U. S. plane flights over Russia was not enough to keep Soviet Premier Khrushchev from smashing the summit conference in Paris. Furthermore, Mr. Eisenhower's order to end the flights after a ship was downed and its American pilot captured in Russia—will not halt international espionage. Many nations including the United States and Russia—will continue in various ways and for numerous reasons to seek out the others' secrets.

Spying is risky, and many people look upon it as distasteful. Nevertheless, for some 5,000 years governments have felt that the risks were necessary in the search for information that might be helpful to them—facts that might enable them to keep from losing and help them in winning a war.

Egyptians had secret agents to watch enemies 8,000 years before the birth of Christ. Legend has it that the ancient Greeks used a wooden horse as part of a clever espionage operation to conquer the city of Troy.

In more modern times, since the 1600's, France and Britain have become leaders in developing efficient intelligence agencies. Under the Nazi dictatorship of Adolf Hitler before and during World War II, Germany spread spies through the United States and around the globe. Smashing the German ring was a successful U. S. operation that helped to cut off in-

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Information from the Red and CIA. P75-00149R
easier to hasten an end to the war. Russia began to build a vast network of agents under communist dictatorship upon overthrow of the old Russian Empire in 1917. The Red intelligence system is almost certainly the largest in the world today. No one can give absolute figures, but it is quite possible that several hundred thousand spies are working for the Reds around the world.

Although Russia has charged the United States with treachery and aggression since the recent U. S. plane incident, she has never seen fit to admit any of her own operations in seeking information about the free world. Red spying, nevertheless, has been extensive and often damaging to U. S. and allied interests. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, 2 Americans, were convicted in 1 famous case of delivering our atom bomb secrets to Russia during and after World War II. They were executed in New York in 1953.

Work done by the Rosenbergs and by others helped Russia to speed development of her present nuclear power. That power could be used against us if a new war should begin.

A Russian colonel attached to his country's embassy in Washington, D. C., was forced to leave the United States in 1956 after American agents found that he was spying. He was not arrested because of his position as a diplomat.

Another Red colonel, Rudolph Ivanovich Abel, posed as an American to carry out espionage in New York and other parts of the country. He was charged in 1957 with seeking information on military equipment, defense forces, and atomic energy. Abel had



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SHOOTING down of a U. S. intelligence plane over Russia recalls the fact that President Eisenhower once proposed a plan—called the Open Skies Policy—for aerial inspection to safeguard against preparations for war.

Diplomatic protection, was tried in 1953 and is now serving a 30-year prison sentence.

Without doubt, numerous Red spies still at work in the United States can gather information merely by reading newspaper stories on our industries and defense operations, by studying pictures of new weapons and satellites, and by just watching parades when new equipment is displayed.

Russian planes may not have flown over the U. S. mainland, as ours have been doing over Red areas up to now.

However, it is quite probable that they have flown along our Alaskan coast and near—possibly over—some of our bases in Europe and elsewhere.

Russian submarines are sometimes reported off our coasts; and Red fishing boats are believed to be on espionage missions when they suddenly appear near U. S. and Canadian shores. Even though they stay over 3 miles from shore—outside what are legally U. S. waters—they could take photographs of some defense maneuvers.

Russian espionage is carried on in Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the rest of the world—as well as in the United States. In doing their spying, the Russians may call for assistance from European satellite lands they control and from communist China.

Despite their expressions of horror over U. S. intelligence activities, it seems clear that the Russians are doing a great deal of spying themselves. In view of this, their complaints seem to many Americans to be far too strong.

The United States has been slower than other nations to develop a big intelligence organization. We did use spies in the Revolutionary War, and 1 of them—Nathan Hale—was caught and executed by the British. Yet both the North and the South had to build intelligence agencies when the Civil War began. Until then no one had felt the need for such a bureau.

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